New York Store

Established 1853. Sole Agents for Butterick Patterns.

Three Specials In Hosiery

A special in Boys' heavy-weight, full seamless, fast black, cotton hose, with double knees, heels and feet, worth 15c

9 cents

A special in Misses' fine ribbed fast black full seamless, cotton hose, with double knees, soles and high spliced heels, worth 19c, for

12% cents

A special in Ladies' full regular made Hermsdorf fast black cotton hose, with high spliced beels and double toes; worth 25c, for

17 cents -East Aisle.

Pettis Dry Goods Co

Drugs First Quality. POPULAR PRICES

Huder's Drug Store

WASHINGTON AND PENNSYLVANIA STS. Open all night.

AMUSEMENTS.

All things considered, this has been one of the greatest state fair weeks with the theaters in years. While the managers all had their fears on account of the counter attractions at the fair grounds on the two
Sousa nights, and while Sousa played to
thousands, as was expected, the town was
thousands, as was expected, the town was

The services at the Friends' Church on
Frazee street, near Tremont, Haughville,
next Sunday morning at 10:45, will be conducted by Rev. Hotchkiss and Rev. Chillso full of visitors that little complaint was heard. It cannot be denied that the lowpriced houses did the real business of the week, which goes to show that fair week visitors would rather see a circus than high-class drama. All the theaters will give matinees to-day, and the city folk will have a chance to see the shows for the last time to-night.

At English's Frohman's Empire Theater company has "made good" to such an extent that Indianapolis theater-goers will remember it, and be ready to give it a welcome whenever it returns again. The "Lord and Lady Algy" comedy has met with nothing but praise since the first night, and William Faversham, Jessie Millward, May made distinct hits. -

At the Grand the opening week of the new stock company in "Jim the Penman" has been an overflowing success. In addition to the regular patrons of the house, several thousand theater-goers from neighboring cities have taken their first look at an Indiana stock company, and wondered how it could be done for the money. The Grand stock is undoubtedly extending its

The circus of the week has been at the Park, where good old "Superba" has turned away not only scores, but hundreds at every performance. The box office reports to-night will show a record-breaking week at the Park, and one that will stand, probably, for several seasons.

At the Empire almost the same story is told. The "Moulin Rouge" is just the sort of burlesque and vaudeville show that pleases both country cousins and home pa-trons of the house, and it has had its share of the week's prosperity.

"The Nominee," formerly one of Nat Goodwin's successful plays, will be the offering at the Grand by the stock company next week. English's will be open for two nights only. Wednesday and Thursday, when Edwin Mayo comes in his father's great play, "Pudd'nhead Wilson." The Park will have "A Breezy Time" the first three days, and "His Better Half" the last half of the week. Both farces are said to be giving satisfaction. Rice and Barton will open at the Empire Monday for a week's

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Dr. and Mrs. John N. Hurty have re-turned from Put-in Bay. Miss Elinor Byrns, of Lafayette, is visiting Miss Ellen Sommers Baker. Mr. James McCrea, of Wabash, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. J. E. Stephenson. Misses Jessie and Florence Reinhart, of Lafayette, are visiting friends in this city.

Miss Esther Freeman, of Terre Haute, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Harold B. Hibben. Miss Florea, of Connersville, who has been visiting Miss Cora Parry, returned home

Mrs. Edward King and daughter Emma went to New York yesterday to remain sev-

Mrs. F. E. Matson has returned from Co-

days or two weeks.

from Peoria. Ill., where she went to attend the funeral of her mother. Miss Clara Laughlin, of Chicago, is the guest of Mrs. Henry Eitel, on North Merid-

ian street, for a few days. Mrs. Shryer, of Bloomfield, who has been spending the week with Mrs. Charles C. O'Boyle, returned home yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Hunter, of Cincinnati who have been visiting the family of Mr. D. M. Parry, have returned home. Mr. James Whitcomb Riley and Dr. Franklin W. Hays and sons returned last

night from their trip to Mackinac and Miss Lida McLemore has returned to the city after a few weeks' visit among friends and relatives in Washington and Orange

Mrs. D. M. Parry and daughter Lydia have returned from Chicago, where they went after placing Max Parry in Culver

Dr. John L. Durham, of Graysville, Ind. has returned home after visiting his brother, Mr. Joseph P. Durham, and family on East Eleventh street. Mrs. J. J. Bingham and sister, Miss Upfold, have returned from the East, where they spent a short time with Mrs. W. H. Woodward, of St. Louis.

Mrs. John Durham and daughter Mary, of North Salem, are visiting the former's son, Dr. Charles Omer Durham, and family on South Meridian street.

The engagement is announced of Miss Martha Ardery, of Greensburg, and Mr. George H. Batchelor, of this city. The wedding will occur in October.

Mrs. W. A. Rhodes and daughter Louella have gone to New York, from which port Miss Rhodes will sail for Central America to spend the winter with her uncle Miss Mary Josephine Wright has located at No. 517 North Delaware street. She

spends Fridays and Saturdays at Oxford, O., where she has plano classes at the college. Mrs. Laura D. Rue, of Danville, Ky., is being entertained at the homes of Mrs. Dan-iel Stewart and Mr. and Mrs. John N. Carey. Mesdames William S. R. and Jesse C. Tark-

Miss Iva May Durham has returned to her home in Normal, Ill. Miss Durham delivered an address in Roberts Park Church last Sunday morning on the "Deaconess Work.'

Mrs. John H. Jackson, of Bucyrus, O. who has been visiting Mrs. Walter Fugate at the Blacherne, has returned home. Mrs. Fugate gave a luncheon for her Tuesday and a matinee party Wednesday Dr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dean, who have been spending several months with Mrs. J. J. Bingham and family, returned yesterday to their home in Washington. They expect

o go to Europe to spend the winter. Judge and Mrs. William A. Woods have eturned to the city. Mrs. Woods, who has een in New York several months, will rethere next week and will remain until er daughter sails for Europe to spend a

The executive committee of the National Council of Women will meet in this city in November and the local council of this city will give a reception at the Propylacum in their nonor. Mrs. Emil Wulschner, ex-

president of the Local Council, has been made chairman of the committee for the

Miss Emily Olcott and sister, Miss Margaret Olcott, of Muncie, will come Monday.
Miss Olcott will visit Miss Corella Taylor and Miss Margaret will enter Knickerbacke Hall. Miss Taylor will return home with

Mrs. Kate Backus and sister, Mrs. Anna J. Comstock, have gone to housekeeping in the former's home, 2206 Bellefontaine street, and are entertaining their sister, Mrs. Charles E. Davis, and daughter Eugenia,

The Conversation Club held its first meeting of the season yesterday with its president, Mrs. S. E. Perkins. The members were entertained at a progressive luncheon at 1 o'clock and were seated at one long table and four small tables, each of which held a decoration of autumn flowers. At each plate was the photograph of a noted author and in place of the programme announcement of "summer experiences," the guests gave a quotation, named a book or gave some incident or story about the author. The photographs, which had the name of the club, the date and the hostess's name, as well as that of the member, was retained as a souvenir. The guests of the club were Mrs. Parker, of Terre Haute, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Geddes; Mrs. Hatch, of Decatur, Ill., who is spending the winter with her son, Mr. A. W. Hatch, the brother of Mrs. Perkins, and Mrs. T. A. Winterrowd, the guest of the hostess.

MORGAN-FREDERICK. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Sept. 22.-Lawrence T. Morgan, boss cutter of the Hurrle

window-glass factory, and Miss Blanche A. Frederick, bookkeeper, were married at Dunkirk last night by Rev. Work, pastor of the M. E. Church. Only immediate friends and relatives witnessed the cere-mony. Both are prominent young people of this city. BISHOP-BAKER. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 22.-Seventy-five

night at the home of the groom's mother. Alonzo Bishop, brother of the groom, and Miss Georgia Athey were attendants. Rev. CITY NEWS NOTES.

guests witnessed the marriage of William

W. Bishop and Mrs. Agnes Baker last

Sadie Fisher, colored, was arrested by Detective Thornton last night for breaking into the house at 2827 Sangston avenue, and taking a quantity of clothing belonging to Nancy Patterson.

son, African missionaries.

Work on Interurban Lines. Work on the two interurban electric lines that are to connect Anderson and the gasbelt cities and Greenwood with this city is being pushed rapidly forward. The former. it is announced, will be ready to convey passengers within a few weeks. The Greenwood-Southport line, in which Joseph I. Irwin, of Columbus, is now interested, is going steadily forward. Work will continue on the road until it is completed. The capital stock of the Indianapolis & Greenfield Rapid-transit Company was increased yesterday from \$100,000 to \$300,000, and its promoters declare that the line will be carried through.

Although no work has as yet been done by the company which secured the fran-chise for a road to Plainfield and Danville, the members of the corporation are unanimous in declaring that the road will be built. The Indianapolis & Martinsville Rapid-transit Company is still busy with preliminaries, as is also the other company which proposes to build a line to the same destination. Both state that the roads will be started as soon as the plans can be completed, and that they will be in operation next year.

Stillwell Found Guilty. Harry M. Stillwell, of Indianapolis, was yesterday sentenced at Seymour to the Michigan City penitentiary to serve an indeterminate sentence of from one to fourteen years. Stillwell went to Seymour several months ago and represented himself to be the state agent of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company. He put up at the best hotel and hired a horse and buggy from Allen Crane to go to the country, promising to come back that evening. His whereabouts were unknown for a week and he was afterwards arrested at Elliottsville, Morgan county. The grand jury indicted him for grand larceny and a jury found him guilty. A motion for a new trial was overruled by Judge Alspaugh.

Manual Training Orchestra. The Manual Training School has arranged a series of orchestral concerts, to be held every Friday, alternating from the morning to the afternoon. The orchestra is led by C. E. Emmerich, and is composed altogether of pupils. The orchestra gave its first performance yesterday morning, the occasion being taken advantage of by the June class of 1899 for making a formal presentation to the school of several art pieces.

The present auditorium, or assembly room, has been found to be inadequate to the demands made upon it, owing to the in-creased attendance. It has been suggested that a new assembly hall be built and the present one be converted into a library and reading room.

Chief Barrett's Anniversary.

Chief Thomas F. Barrett, of the city fire lepartment, yesterday completed his twenty-fifth year in the service of fire fighting. Mr. and Mrs. Wood Levette Wilson will Last night a 7 o'clock a quarter of a cen-leave to-morrow for New York to spend ten tury of time had passed since Chief Barrett first affixed his signature to the pay lumbus. O., where she spent most of the he was appointed a member of engine comroll of the city firemen. In 1874, on Sept. 22, No. 7. In 1890 he was made cap-Mr. and Mrs. Parker, of Terre Haute, are tain of hose company No. 6; in 1891 he was made first assistant chief. He held this position until November, 1896, when he became chief, succeeding Chief Webster, another veteran of the department, who has since been retired on pension. He has been continuously in the department from the date of his first installment.

> Lyceum Bureas and Good Times. G. W. Henneberger, manager of the Cen tral Lyceum Bureau for this part of th country, came to the city yesterday for the winter. He says that nothing so indicates good times as the business done by a Ly-ceum Bureau. He finds a demand for attractions presented by such a bureau far exceeding that of any recent years and the people want better and higher-priced attractions than formerly. The bureaus are making money for themselves and for the people

Bankruptcy Petitions. Martin O. Parks, a clerk of Sullivan

county, yesterday filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States court. His debts amount to \$5,021.57 and his assets Another petition was filed by William N Eckstein, of Lawrenceburg, manager of the Novelty Company. His debts amount to \$3,422.71 and his assets to \$380.

Received the Thirty-Third Degree. Col. W. T. Durbin, of Anderson, John A Thompson, of Edinburg, O. B. Sargent, of Logansport, and J. W. Staub, of Indian-apolis, all from Indiana, received the thirtythird degree at the meeting of the Supreme Council, now meeting in Philadelphia.

The Congregational Council. BOSTON, Sept. 22.-To-day's session of the International Congregational Council was opened with the customary devotional exercises, Rev. James B. Angell, LL. D. residing. Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., of New York, addressed the council on "International Relations and Responsibilities.' The address was discussed by D. A. Shepard, of London, Rev. Dr. Moxom, of Springfield, and Dr. Nijgaw, the Japanese delegate, whose remarks were interpreted Rev. Otis Carey, a missionary of the American board in Japan. Mr. Alexander McKennall, of Bowden, England, then de-livered an address on "The Christian Atti-tude Towards War in the Light of Recent

Settlers to Be Evicted. DENVER, Col., Sept. 22 .- About 375 set-

tlers on the Maxwell land grant are to be evicted by orders from the Land Department at Washington. They have occuple land which, it has been decided by the courts, belongs to the Maxwell Land Com-pany. Twelve deputy United States mar-shals have been detailed to evict the squat-

Hero of San Juan Hill Killed. PRICE, Utah, Sept. 22 .- Private Holland, of the Ninth Cavalry, at Fort Duchesne, had his horse fall on him, receiving injuries from which he died to-day. He was one of

RECEIPTS \$38,000

MOST PROFITABLE EVENT OF ITS KIND EVER HELD IN THE STATE.

Attendance Yesterday Reached 12,000 -The Last Award of Premiums Yesterday.

Indiana's most successful exposition closed vesterday. Treasurer Lagrange, of the State Board of Agriculture, said last night that the receipts of the fair were \$38,000. He added that when the accounts were made up it probably would be found that this was the most profitable fair the State had ever had. It has been the rule that the fair of every other year should lose. This year's fair was due to win, and it did. The unprofitableness of last year's fair put the treasury in debt, but this debt is now cleared away, and the prospect is that there will be a considerable balance. Secretary Kennedy, who worked hard all week, became ill yesterday and had to go home. He was delighted with the success of the fair. The weather has been charitable, and last night's rain was held off just long enough. Though yesterday was the last day of the fair, fully 12,000 people went into the grounds. The exhibitors were preparing to move out, but none of the features of the fair was taken away. Credit is given to the exhibitors for the extensiveness of their shows. In all departments the exhibits were more attractive than ever before. In all about \$25,000 was paid in premiums and

FEW ARRESTS MADE. At Least but Few of Them Traced to

Presence of State Fair. Police business for the last week on account of the state fair has been lighter than ever before. Though there have been many arrests during the last six days, only six of them can be traced directly to the fair. Yesterday was the lightest day of all, only one arrest being made between 8 a. m. and midnight. The court held at the fair grounds has made some difference, but the number of offenders down town, most of whom were arrested on minor charges, has been sur-

The Hood Exhibits.

The live-stock exhibits from the Hood farm, Lowell, Mass., have carried away a number of the first-ribbon premiums of the fair. The farm is conducted on thoroughly modern plans, with the idea for its guide that the best results are only to be expected from the best blood. The stock farm is owned by C. I. Hood, and has produced herds of cattle and swine that have become famous among stockmen all over the country. The best of the Hood animals were sent to the Indiana fair to compete with the exhibits from the entire middle West. Many of the animals are the direct descendants of the ribbon winners at the world's fair.

Public business in the Statehouse has been the different offices. The State officers have been kept busy entertaining their friends. Yesterday Attorney General Taylor was compelled to retire behind locked doors, as he must prepare a brief for the United Etates Supreme Court, which could not longer be delayed.

Callers at the Statehouse.

STATE FAIR PREMIUMS. -Light Harness Horses .-

Premiums were taken by J. R. Peak & Son, Winchester, Ill. (9 premiums), John V. Connolly, Madison, Ind. (2), A. C. Turner, Ross, O. (6), Ira S. Dogett, Downeyville, Ind. (3), J. B. Clawson, Indianapolis (1), H. B. Howland, Howland, Ind. (2), John Morgan, Plainfield (3), William Dagler, Rushville, Ind. (3), George W. Koehne, Indianapolis, Ind. (1), D. J. Brien, Indianapolis, Ind. (1), Thomas Harris, Anderson, Ind. (1), Gentry & Joyer, Princeton, Ind. (1), W. W. Baker, Indianapolis, Ind. (1), H. H. Gates, Indianapolis, Ind. (1), Robert Longfellow, Ging, Ind. (1), H. E. Sebein, Indianapolis (1.) -Coach and Carriage Teams, Roadsters and Saddle Horses .-

Premiums were taken by W. T. Beck Crawfordsville, Ind. (1 Crawfordsville, Ind. (1 premium), A. Schrichetanz, Indianapolis, Ind. (1), J. R. Peak & Son (3), D. J. Brien (1), George W. Koehne (1). Gentry & Joyer (1), H. H. Gates (1), J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind. (1), John V. Connolly (3), T. C. Ruble, Franklin, Ind. (1), Massey Bros., Evansville, Ind. (1), Henry Taylor, Richmond, Ind. (1), Charles C. Judy, Tallula, Ill. (4), E. M. Mc-Collum, Indianapolis (1.)

Premiums were taken by Charles Clancy, Indianapolis (1 premium), E. M. Brouse, Indianapolis (4), Hilda Fletcher, Indianapolis (1), George Ransdell, Indianapolis (1), Chester A. Baker, Indianapolis (1.)

-Equipages .-Premiums were taken by H. H. Gates (1 premium), John V. Connolly (1), Mrs. H. H. Gates (1), George W. Koehne (1), Hilda Fletcher (1), E. M. Brouse (1), Chester A. Baker, Indianapolis (1.) -Battle of the Breeds .-

Premiums were taken by F. A. Nave, Attica, Ind. (2 premiums), W. A. Boland, Grass Lake, Mich. (1), D. Bradfute & Son, Cedarville, O. (2.)

THE STATE CHARITIES.

Programme for the State Meeting at Lafayette.

The eighth annual state conference of charities and correction will be held in Lafayette Oct. 3, 4 and 5 and the programme has been completed. On the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 3, the first meeting will be held at 7:30 o'clock at the Second Presbyterian Church, Mortimer Levering, president of the Commercial Club of Lafayette, will preside and the mayor of Lafayette and President James H. Smart, of Purdue University, will deliver addresses of welcome The response will be by President John H. Holliday, of this city, who will also deliver the annual address. "The value of associated charities in small cities" will be discussed by Prof. Charles R. Henderson, of Chicago University, and Gen. James R. Carnahan, of this city, will speak on "The Indiana State Soldiers' Home." After the formal programme an informal reception will be held by the local committee.

Wednesday morning, Oct. 4, a number of round tables will be held at the First Presbyterian Church. One will be held by the practical charity workers, but the programme has not yet been arranged. The institutions round table will be for those connected with institutions, and the papers will be: "The use of farms in connection with state institutions," by Mr. A. H. Graham, superintendent of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown and Prof. T. J. Charlton, superintendent of the Reform School for Boys at Plainfield "The Ticket-of-leave System," by Miss Sarah F. Keely, superintendent of the Industrial School for Girls and the Women's Prison, of this city; "Prison Sunday," by Rev. James W. Comfort, chaplain of the Indiana Reformatory at Jeffersonville. The matrons' round table will be conducted by W. B. Streeter, and kinds of helpers to be employed in an orphans' home; employments for the children; dietaries and kindred subjects; dormitories, beds and their care; discipline; and fitting for a family life, will be the subjects discussed. Child-saving and organized charities round tables will also be held, but the programmes have not been arranged. The general session will begin at 9 o'clock and will be conducted by B. C. Sherrick, of Westfield. The general subject will be "County and Township Charities" and the papers will be: "The Conditions and Needs of Our Jails," by Amos W. Butler, of Indianapolis, secretary of the Board of State Charieles; "Discipline and Em-ployment for Men in the Poor Asylum," by J. C. Harvey, of Cambridge City; "Employment for Women in the Poor Asylum,' by Mrs. A. Heagy, matron of the Madison ounty poor asylum, Anderson; "Boards of County Charities and Correction," P. Byers, secretary of the Ohio Board of State Charities, Columbus, O .: "My Experience on the County Board of Charities and Correction," by Mrs. Emma Lee Elam, of the Marion county board, Indianapolis, and Miss Emma Rhodes, of the Wayne county board, Richmond; "Township

New Poor Law," by Matthias Ashbaucher, of Bluffton; T. E. Bradshaw, of Thorntown, and F. M. McCrory, of Plymouth. Wednesday afternoon will be devoted to sightseeing and visiting Purdue University, and the meeting of Wednesday evening will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church at 7:30. The general topic will be "Organized Charities," and the chairman will be Rev. J. Challen Smith, of Alexandria, who will speak on "The Progress of Organized Charities." Other papers will be: "The Progress of Organized Charities," by W. C. Ball, of Terre Haute, and "The New Poor Relief Law and Organized Charities," by I. V. Busby, of Anderson. The evening will close with a general discussion, in which Alexander Johnson, of Fort Wayne; Mortimer Levering, of Lafayette; C. A. Hughes, of Evansville; O. P. Hedgecock, of Frankfort, and H. M. Griswold, of Terre Haute,

Thursday morning at 8 o'clock the same round tables will be held in the First Pres-

byterian Church, but the only one for which

a programme has been arranged is that of the institutions' round table. The addresses

will be: "Methods of Accounting," by Miss Mary T. Wilson, of the Southern Hospital

will take part.

for the Insane, at Evansville; "Methods of Purchasing Supplies," by A. T. Hert, super-intendent of the Reformatory at Jeffersonroom." by W. H. Whittaker, clerk of the State Prison at Michigan City. The general session of Thursday morning will be held at 9 o'clock in the First Presbyterian Church and the general topic will be "Child Saving."
Miss Mary A. Goldizen, of Lafayette, will preside and will deliver an address. Other papers will be: "Care of Nonplaceable and Defective Children Other than Feeble-minded," by Mrs. Julia E. Work, superin-tendent of "Brightside." The discussion will be led by Levi Binford, superintendent of White's Manual Labor Institute, at Wabash. Under a symposium, "Factors in the Prevention of Crime," the papers will be: "Truancy Law," by Frank L. Jones, state superintendent of public instruction, Indianapolis; "Child Labor Law," by D. H. Mc-Abee, state factory inspector, Indianapolis; "Dependent Children Laws," by William B. Streeter, state agent of the Board of State Charities, Indianapolis; "Curfew Ordinance," by James F. Quigley, superintendent of police, Indianapolis; "The Public School and Kindergarten," by Miss Nebraska Cropsey, assistant superintendent of the oxygen, it is much more bulky, enough the public schools, Indianapolis; "Vacation being contained in each one-hundred-and-

Girls' Industrial School. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The very general and growing interest in manual training manifest during the past few years in all parts of the country makes the development of the teaching of any one of its branches important to all who are interested in the practical education of our girls. As great strides have been made in the teaching of sewing as in any other branch of instruction, and it can be invested with as much interest and fascination for both teachers and scholars as the study of geography or botany. Many studies may be taught in connection with sewing, by a clever and broad-minded woman. There is not time for discussing all the means and ways which are before us. We have selected for a beginning but one, that later in a girl's life, may have a strong influence for good, and this is the lesson of sewing. If, in time, we are blessed with a "home" or permanent quarters, we expect to teach all domestic training, together with bookkeeping and typewriting, to these poor girls who are not furnished with means to procure this knowledge. We are all women who must be doing; we cannot afford to be idle. Let us, then, train our girls to work, and to respect it. More and more this idea is taking hold of thoughtful people, that children of all classes need to be trained, to work with the hands; it is inspiring, it is educating. The rich need it as well as the poor. Work was never intended for a curse, "My father worketh hitherto, and I work." Why should we not, with delight, follow? Our girls should early be trained to ways which will benefit for life. We, many of us, feel that we are very busy, and can do little to train these children, but there is much we can do. I know of nothing in our midst doing so much good as the sewing school, for these reasons. Of all the trades open to women, the great-er number include sewing of some kind or other. To be prepared to meet the compe-tition will be great gain. One reason why

"sweat shops" thrive is because so many

women must work, and as there is nothing else they can do, they turn to sewing as their only hope. As they do this very poorly, the fact is taken advantage of and the prices go down to a starvation point, for there are such hopeless numbers of incompetent ones, ready to step in. Good, conscientious work commands more pay, and better paying trades get their workers from those who have had training. Another thing, too, which tells in obtaining a situation is neat, attractive dress. A girl can more easily command a position if she present a neat appearance and can sew well, while those who have not learned to sew are likely to be shabbily dressed, unless they can afford to pay to have the constant little repairs Perhaps some girls will not need to help earn the living; still, sewing is needed to keep their families in order. Where a knowledge of sewing is had, the homes have a neater and more comfortable look, and are more prosperous. Women employed have less time to become idle gossipers at other idle women's doors, are more economical, and hard times find them ready to lend a helping hand. Instead of pawning clothing which has been given them, they can renovate and use old material where one who could not sew would be helpless. The pawning of good clothes and buying of ready-made garments which are of page. ready-made garments which are of poor day this little pump of nerves and mu material, wretchedly made, is the resource of women who cannot sew. The German women have cleaner, more orderly homes on account of the thorough drilling they have had in sewing in the fatherland. We have looked at a few of the practical things which learning to sew in early years will do for our little girls, but we have still another side which is just as important; in fact, more so. Teach a child to be neat and persevering in one thing, and you will find the nature of the child itself is affected, and finally these become a part of the character. The teacher in the sewing school knows this. She finds that insisting on good work, on accuracy and neatness, has a two-fold effect-the work will be better. and the worker, too. After long effort, at good results, the child will find in everything she undertakes a desire to do better work. Sewing is building the character, making industrious and capable women By and by what a help these little girls can in turn be to the mothers, who have in early years done so much for them. In the Girls' Industrial School, which meets at Tomlinson Hall every Saturday from 2 to 4 p. m., each teacher is expected to visit in the homes of her pupils as often as is possible. By this meens an understanding of the child's surroundings is obtained, and an effort to uplift the family is made by the good advice of the teacher. Our school will begin its sessions on Saturday, Oct. 7, at

who are anxious to learn, and come and take a class in the school and help in this practical charity, and by this means obtain a blessing for themselves?
MRS. FRANK BLANCHARD.

Indianapolis, Sept. 22.

A Champion. Detroit Free Press.

"Don't think much of this s'ile up here fur raisin' punkins. Down in Pennsylvaney I've seen 'em so thick on the fields that was as yeller as gold and the punkins so big you had ter haul 'em one at a time on a stone boat and then blow 'em up with a cartridge so the cattle could eat 'em.] never see no sich fruit nowhere else and I've be'n movin' 'round right smart sence

Tomlinson Hall. While many of our teach-

ers have been in the work from two to

eight years, there is always a need of more

helpers. Will not our capable Christian women think of these helpless little girls,

The speaker was a new-comer in Macomb county, and was snuggled up against the sugar barrel while entertaining his listeners at the corner grocery. the wiry little man in overalls and a

hickory shirt. "Well, I kin remember hollerin' one of 'em out fur a dog kennel, and a yearlin' calf got inter' 'nother one and was three days a eatin' its way out ag'in.' "Guess I must'er had some o' the same kind 'er seed,' said the little man, as he scrutinized the label on a box of grease. "Some o' you'll recerleck that bottom lan' I put ter punkins. Soon's the vines begin ter grow I see they was somethin' monstrous, so I made a contrack fur the Gran' Trunk ter put in a spur runnin' right long side the field. We uster h'ist them punkins on a flat car with a derrick and a stationary injine. We'd put a punkin' on, leavin' the vine and a trainin' it back over the empty cars to the rear'ard. Then we'd make a lightnin' run fur Detroit and by the time we got there we'd have a train-load of them jumbo punkins. I never raised Wayne county board, Richmond: "Township no more o' that bran' owin' ter the expense indebted ance. Time field: "Statistics of Poor Relief," by A. C. "Neighbor," said the newcomer, "I uster be the champi'n liar down in the Monon- marks.

gehaley valley. I tho'rt I was worth some punkins, but yer jest as far ahead o' me as them cars was o' my stone boat. Have a seegar?

FROM 1,200 EGGS, ONE MAN. ecording to the Author of This Story

that Is About the Size of It.

Richmond Dispatch. Years ago a witty physiologist said that the greatest man on earth was nothing more than so much white of egg alive, and in this observation he came very near to striking the mark, for everything that is required to construct the perfect man of 150 pounds weight is contained in 1,200 eggs. If we only knew how to do it we could take the contents of these eggs and from them make a perfect man. But even this asser-tion, astonishing as it may be, is only a general statement of the case, as any careful student of physiology will attest, for this remarkable machine that walks, eats, sleeps, thinks, talks, laughs and cries, is made up of the most complex mixture of gases, liquids and solids of which one could

possibly conceive. Solid as the body may seem, it is largely composed of gases, the five gases, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, chlorine and fluor-ine, constituting all but a small fraction of the body's bulk. In fact, it has been estimated that there is enough gas in a man's body to fill a gasometer capable of holding 3,650 cubic feet. The nine substances that go to make up the solids in a man's composition are carbon, calcium, phosphorus, iron, sulphur, sodium, potassium, silicon and magnesium. In some people traces of other substances, such as copper, aluminium, manganese, lead, mercury, arsenic and lithium may be found, but in such

one foot square and nearly a quarter of a mile long. If measured by the gallon it would fill 202 barrels, each holding 36 gallons. Thus it can be seen that the oxygen represents many times the bulk of the body

While the hydrogen is much lighter than

Schools," Mrs. Philip Rappaport, Indian-apolis. Thursday afternoon will be devoted to visiting the State Soldiers' Home and and tackle included. Of nitrogen there is Thursday evening a meeting will be held at also enough to make twenty times the bulk the Second Presbyterian Church at 7:30. The general subject will be "State Institutions," and the chairman will be Dr. S. E. Smith, of Of the solids carbon is one of the most Richmond, who will also read a paper on "The Care of the Insane." Other papers will be: "An Indiana Institution for Epileptics." one and a half pounds, or, in other words. by Alexander Johnson, superintendent of the School for Feeble-minded at Fort Wayne; "The Work of the Reform School for Boys," by T. J. Charlton, superintendent of the school, of Plainfield.

one and a half pounds, or, in other words, enough to make sixty-five gross of lead pencils. Carbon is the mainspring of animal life, the fuel of the body. It keeps us warm and gives us energy to move, and yet without phosphorus we should be in a pitiable state, indeed. We should have no arms, legs, skull or teeth, but should be a soft mass, compelled to crawl about like a

worm and live on some pap-like foods. The substances of which the human body is

composed play such a prominent part that it is difficult to single out any one and say

that it is the most important, but it must be admitted that the one pound and a half of phosphorus is as essential as the 106 pounds of oxygen. Small as the amount of phosphorus is, it is enough to poison every resident of a good-sized village or to make \$,064 boxes of matches. Ordinary table salt, which is a mixture of sodium and gaseous chlorine, is quite necessary to the welfare of the body, it being found in both fluid and solid substances. In spite of this, however, there are not more than six or seven ounces in the whole body, or a little more than enough to supply the dining table of a good-sized boarding house. Another substance of which

there is but a small amount in the body. but that does a large amount of work, is washing soda, or sodium in union with carbon and oxygen. Its mission in the body is to act as scavenger. Starch and fat produce fuel for the body and this fuel is consumed at once or is held in reserve as need may require. Most of the fat that is eaten meets an alkali in the intestines and thus soap is made. There is enough fat in the body to make from three and three-fourths to seven and one-half pounds of candles, and the average man manufactures tons of soap during his life-time. It is estimated that there is always enough sugar in the body to fill a large-sized sugar bowl. One of the most astonish-ing facts is that man is not crushed to death before he takes his first step because he is always carrying a load that would break the backs of seventy horses. Strange as this assertion may seem, it is a matter that may easily be proved by mathemati-cians. It is a matter of general knowledge that the pressure of the atmosphere at sea level is fifteen pounds to the square inch. The skin area of the average man is about 2,500 square inches, so it is a simple problem to figure out the result. At each step he carries an external load of nearly seventeen tons. The reason why he is not crushed as flat as the flattest pancake by this enormous burden is due to the fact that the internal pressure in the lungs, as well as the expansive forces of the gases of which his body is so largely composed, are sufficient Another fact that is not generally known is that the average man produces eight ounces of pure charcoal every day of his life. In the course of the twenty-four hours he will breathe out about 12,000 grains of carbonic acid, and this, if the oxygen should be removed, would produce the coal, and this leads up to one of the most interesting of the examples. The normal capacity of the lungs is 230 cubic inches, residual air occupying 100 inches, complemental air 100 inches, and thirty inches are tidal air. The

on his chest a block of iron weighing nearly 4,000 pounds, while the amount of air used by the inspirations and expirations would be sufficient to fill a balloon of 850 cubic The heart is just as powerful as the lungs, and the amount of energy it develops is simply astounding. During the twenty-four hours this vital engine produces energy aggregating 120 foot tons, or, in other words, power sufficient to raise 33,000 pounds one foot from the earth, and it requires but a little calculation to show that during the

does the work of eight cart horses. CRAZE FOR PERSONALITIES.

To Cheap Magazines a Man's Name Is Worth More than His Words. Washington Letter in Boston Transcript.

demand for names. The public, they be-lieve, desire to read what Senator This or Deputy Comptroller That has to say upon any subject, and anybody else, though he speak with the tongue of men and of anels, is not worth a hearing. This wish has a legitimate basis, of course. would all rather read William Gladstone's views on the Eastern question than those of ome equally intelligent Londoner whom we have never heard of. But the craze of the ten-cent magazines for Washington names results half the time in a nomen et praeterea nihil. It results in a tremendous drain upon the wisdom of private secretaries. The \$1,000 secretary is approached by the magazine editor with a proposition somewhat like this: "I would like the views of the eminent statesman whom you serve, on liquid air. Could you not prepare what you know to be about his ideas, let him look it over to see if it is all right, and just to pay you for the use of the typewriter here is a check for \$50. Of course, he will want to let us use his name!" This sort of wisdom through a sieve has become alarmingly plentiful. The private secretary is usually conservative in his esti-mates of liquid air. The great statesman is not committed to any extreme views. In more ways than one is the statesman cheating the reading public by such an arrangement as this. Strictly speaking, no man's name should go before the public as the author of a speech, essay, or letter, which is not the product of his own brain. The public must judge men by what they say or what they write. In college it would be regarded as an outrageous violation of honor for a sophomore to submit a theme which he had hired some brighter man to write. And yet United States senators not infrequently deliver speeches which they would themselves be as incapable of writing as a camel would be of double-entry bookkeeping. One man who used to be in the United States Senate acquired a great reputation on account of some exceedingly able speeches which he read carefully from manuscript. He was a rich man and employed a very gifted private secretary, who is now one of the leading magazine editors of the country. There Bout how big was them punkins?" asked | may have been no connection between these two facts, but when it was related one evening to the President of the United States that this senator had been making a speech at the Capitol the President's first comment was that the secretary in question, calling him by name, must be on duty again. Of course, the senator's constituents estimated his ability from his speeches as published. Their suspicions had not been aroused as had been those of the President. One United States senator to-day has achieved a very considerable reputation upon speeches that have been placed in his hands for delivery. There are always promoters of a cause, quiet, studious and painstaking, who are only too glad to have the results of their study get before the world with the substantial backing of a United States senator. In such a case the senator in delivering the speech usually says parenthetically that some of the data have been supplied to him, or that he is indebted to So-and-so for a little assistance. That little assistance usually includes more than the insertion of punctuation

Hon. J. H. FLETCHER, formerly Governor of South Dakota, but now a resident of Salem, Ore., says: "For over two years my daughter had been declining from a strong, healthy, rosy-cheeked girl to a pale, weak and helpless invalid. She was afflicted with terrible headaches, and gradually grew weaker, and more languid, apparently without cause. I tried several doctors, but all without avail. Finally, to please a friend, I bought a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and to our surprise, before it was used up her headaches ceased, the color began to return to her cheeks and lips and her strength began to assert itself. I bought five boxes more, and by the time she had finished them she was completely restored, and to-day she is a robust rosy, healthy girl instead of a pale, tired and sickly one." Salem, Ore.

-From the Oregon Independent,

'liams' Pink Pills for Pale People in a condensed form, all the elements eccessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neural-gia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sailow complexions, and all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr Wil-liams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

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Cleve, N.Y. & Bos "Knickerbocker". 6.25
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St. Louis and all Points West.....*11.35 Another craze of editors and publishers which is in constant evidence here is the

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Sept. 24, 1899-The Review of the Third Quarter. Hosea xiv, 1-9-Gracious Invitations-No no-

bler or more urgent call to national repentance was ever uttered than that of the prophet Hosea. It is probably one of many unrecorded appeals, for his public ministry reached over the unparalleled period of fifty-six years. He was the Jeremiah of the Northern Kingdom.

Daniel i, 8-21-Daniel in Babylon-Daniel was greater than the city in which he lived. The city is dead. The man lives. He had fixed religious principles and was incorruptible. Daniel iii, 14-28-Hebrews in the Flery Furnace-Providence used a heathen festival for the romotion of the true faith. . . . The sound judgment of the martyrs was not perturbed by specious arguments; their integrity unswerved by elf-interest. Their moral courage was incom

Daniel v. 17-31—Handwriting on the Wall— "Numbered." "weighed," "divided." The last page in Babylonian history was written. Its course was "finished." It was found "wanting." t was "broken," divided between its conquerors. which describes the last night in Babylon. Daniel vi, 10-33-Daniel in the Den of Lions-There was nothing incompatible between Daniel's plety and his discharge of the duiles of prime minister, but his religion did not shelter him from the shafts of envy. The steadfastness of Daniel and his consequent miraculous deliverance was the finishing touch to the providential process of preparing the Hebrews for their exit

Ezekiel xxxvi, 25-36-The New Heart-Of course idolatry on their deliverance from captivity. But Jehovah's messenger is speaking to the human race as well as to the Hebrew exiles. This secondary meaning is the universal one. In the creation of the new heart the human factor is reentance and faith. The Divine, the Holy Spirit. Ezekiel xxxvii, . 1-14-Ezekiel's Great Visionruined and dead state of Israel. The vision was intended to set before the captive Jews in the most vivid and inspiring manner possible the hope of revival and restoration. Ezekiel xivii, 1-12-The River of Salvation-This vision is a general, pictorial representation of the origin, progress and effect of the kingdom

Ezra i, 1-11-Returning from Captivity-This page is a mirror of Providence. God wanted His people exiled. They were to learn lessons in adversity, prosperity could never teach them. After seventy years God wanted His people emancipated. Cyrus was for this purpose the instru-ment of a wonder-working Providence. the first house and saw the disparity was natural. Even Herod's luxurious garniture could not compensate for the absence of the ark. In this plain and ill-furnished sanctuary God would

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this plain and ill-furnished sanctuary God would fain lead His people from symbol to substance.

Haggai ii. 1-9—Encouraging the Builders—In the thickest gloom, while the unfinished walls echoed melancholy plaints, Jehovah's messenger appeared. He said: "There are old men here who saw the house in its first glory. How do you see it new? It is in your eyes as nothing. True!

But never mind. Be strong! What matter your small resources, your numerous enemies? Fear not, for I am with you!"

Zacharish iv. 1-16—Power Through the Spirit—The vision bears a spiritual significance upon its face. The church is the candlestick set forth in the moral darkness of the world.